(LIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2645.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1797.

DANTZICK, *July* 10.

THE diviſion of Poland has been formally ſettled between Ruſſia, Auſtria, and Pruſſia. Already have the Ruſſian miniſters made the notifications relative to the invaſion and deſtruction of that kingdom, to the different courts at which they reſide. The official communications on this occaſion are too intereſting not to be publiſhed. They conſiſt in the following ſix notes:

1. A declaration ſigned at St. Peterſburg, on the 3d of January, 1793, by the vice-chancellor count Oſterman, and the counts Beſborodko and Marcoff, enclofing the convention of the emperor and the king of Pruſſia, on the ſubject of the diviſion of Poland. This note deſcribed the frontiers between the different parts of Poland ceded to Pruſſia and the emperor; the guarantee of the king of Pruſſia is there claimed, and on that condition the union of the reſt of Poland with the Pruſſian monarchy, is promiſed and ſecured in that power.

2. A declaration, ſigned at St. Peterſburg, on the 24th of October, 1795, between the above three members of the Imperial college of Ruſſia and the count de Tauenzien, in the name of his Pruſſian majeſty, containing a deſcription of the frontiers of that part of Poland aſſigned to Pruſſia, as well as a guarantee of their portions. The 7th article of that declaration contains the following expreſſions: "If either of the contracting parties ſhould be attacked by any foreign power in conſequence of the ſaid diviſion, the two others ſhall join ſuch party, and aſſiſt him with all their forces."

3. A note, ſigned at St. Peterſburg, January 26, 1797, by the vice-chancellor Oſterman, the count Beſborodko, and prince Kourakin, on the one part, and count Tatenſian on the other, containing the meaſures adopted by the two Imperial and Pruſſian courts, for the liquidating of the debts of the former kingdom of Poland, and of king Staniſlaus Auguſtus. By the fifth article of this note, the high contracting parties grant a penſion of 200,000 ducats to the king Staniſlaus. By the 7th article, they give him the free enjoyment of all the effects, moveable and immoveable, which he had acquired and poſſeſſed in his own right.

4. The act of renunciation of the king of Poland, dated at Grodno, November 25, 1795, and ſigned by the king, and his cabinet ſecretary prince Kozielſk Puzyna.

5. The uniform declaration of the three courts in which they communicate to all the ſovereigns of Europe, the diviſion and incorporation of Poland, as well as the titles and qualifications adopted in conſequence thereof. This declaretion is dated at St. Peterſburg, January 26, 1797.

6. Additional obſervation or note on the ſubject of the demarcation of the palatinate of Cracovia, the frontiers of which were ſettled by a convention concluded on the 20th October, 1796, under the auſpices of Ruſſia, between the courts of Vienna and Berlin.

RATISBON, *July* 16.

Mr. Struve, the Ruſſian councellor of ſtate, preſented to the diet his letters of credence, dated at Moſcow, April 26. He is ſtiled Legatus Ordinarius to the diet of Ratiſbon. But the ambaſſadors at the diet not being able to comprehend in what character Mr. Struve had been ſent, demanded an explanation from him on the ſubject. He replied that he was ſent as reſident. A deliberation took place on the manner in which they ſhould conduct themſelves to the new reſident—etiquette, as every body knows, not being hereabout inſignificant matter. It was reſolved, after mature deliberation, not to receive the viſit of the new reſident: accordingly, when he waited on the different ambaſſadors, not one would receive his viſit.

This circumſtance will form a memorable epoch in the rubric of the etiquette of the diet.

July 17.

The Imperial court has publiſhed a declaration ſtating, that through the means of the archduke Charles, it has applied to the French general for a ſuſpenſion of all hoſtile proceedings throughout the empire, and that general Moreau had given the moſt ſatisfactory aſſurances on that head.

BRUSSELS, *July* 20.

Surgeon Krein, who has been convicted of ſeveral murders, and condemned to death by the criminal tribunal of our department, has appealed againſt his ſentence. No perſon can be found who will undertake his defence.

July 22.

On the 1ſt of this month, prince Waldeck paſſed through our city, coming direct from Vienna; he went immediately to Liſle, where he was ſent on the part of the emperor to lord Malmeſbury. This prince, who was formerly in the ſervice of the United Provinces, does not appear to be inveſted by the Auſtrian miniſtry with any diplomatic character. It is ſaid that the object of his miſſion was merely to intereſt the Britiſh negotiator in favour of the prince of Orange and his family, in order perhaps to endeavour to obtain his re-inſtatement to the ſtadtholderſhip, or an indemnification proportioned to his loſs.

Whatever intereſt the emperor may take in favour of the houſe of Orange, we are aſſured that the Engliſh cabinet are ſtill more in their intereſt, and that the ſtadtholder, who in 1787, was reſtored by the able negotiations of lord Malmeſbury (then Sir J. Harris) ſtands in no need of mediation for the ſupport of that Britiſh negotiator.

VENICE, *July* 10.

Le Feron, the commander of the place, has iſſued an order from the commander in chief of the French forces, dated the 3d of July, ordering all the ſoldiers and perſons employed by the adminiſtration who are in this city, and not attached to the garriſon, to join their reſpective poſts in 24 hours.—Thoſe who have any extraordinary reaſons for ſtaying, muſt apply for permiſſion to the commandant of the place. Thoſe who violate the order will be arreſted, and puniſhed at the diſcretion of the commander in chief.

Our municipality has impoſed on the city of Venice, and the neighbouring diſtrict of Dogado, a contribution of 2,500,000 ducats, payable in ten months; and thoſe who ſhall delay their payments 8 days after that time, ſhall pay 10 per cent. more; and this decree is to be executed in a military manner.

A part of the inhabitants of Spalatio having teſtified a deſire of eſtabliſhing a republican conſtitution, they were attacked by another part of the inhabitants, who were of a different opinion. The latter put col. Matutinovich and his wife to death, for wearing the dreſs, and profeſſing the ſentiments of that abominable ſect, the Jacobins.

Letters from Lucca, ſtate, that the government of that republic is diſſolved. A detachment of French troops from Leghorn took poſſeſſion of the territory of Lucca on the 4th inſtant. The nobility made their eſcape, and the tree of liberty was to have been planted the ſame day.

INSPRUCK, *July* 5.

We are generally perſuaded here, that Mantua will be reſtored to the emperor. Some letters even go to the length of ſtating that the Auſtrian troops are already in poſſeſſion of it. But how this is to be reconciled with the laſt accounts from Italy, which ſtate that the fortifications of Mantua are repairing with great diſpatch, and that new magazines are forming there, beſides other circumſtances, which lead us to ſuppoſe that the French are not inclined to give that place up to the Auſtrians ſo ſoon.

PARIS, *July* 19.

The change in the adminiſtration is certain. None of the ancient miniſters remain in office but Ramel, miniſter of finance, and Merlin (de Douai) miniſter of juſtice.

We believe that the courageous majority of the directors who have made the nominations had recourſe to the only means that could ſave the republic. The known character of the new miniſters give room to hope that before 15 days the face of France, ſo cruelly torn by fanaticiſm and royaliſm, almoſt every where conquerors, will be changed.

Hoche had very extenſive miniſterial endowments, and above all, a firm character; which will not permit us to fear, that he can ever become the complaiſant, and commode inſtrument of the ambitious deſigns of any party.

Yeſterday was paſſed in the moſt lively anguiſh—Perſons interrogated each other with alarm on a change of miniſtry, which did not appear to have any other object than an irreconcileable war between government and public opinion. That which proves that all confidence in the government is not totally extinguiſhed is, that men ſtill doubt the truth of a change ſo abhorrent. In the moment I write, the ſtate of incertitude ſtill ſubſiſts. The official journal is ſilent, when it ought to give the lie to the rumour. The journals of anarchy triumph, and ſee nothing in this news except a burnt offering to the name of Gracchus Babœuf. Every man who has the ſpirit of faction, ſmiles at the proſpect of commotion; every man who has the ſpirit of peace, ſighs, and ſees nothing in the proſpect of the future, but in the dark colours of the paſt.

Five of the old miniſters have been diſmiſſed. Of theſe five miniſters, two may flatter themſelves with carrying off the contempt of the whole nation—theſe are Charles la Croix and Treguet. They are replaced by Talleyrand Perigord and Pleville Peley. Talleyrand Perigord will ſoon repair the folly of De la Croix—with ſuch a miniſter we may be ſure that the tranquillity of Switzerland will not be diſturbed; and that we ſhall not incur the ſcandal of commencing a new war with the United States on the day on which we ſign a peace with the kings of Europe, and on that day ſo much deſired, on which Talleyrand Perigord is appointed to accelerate it.

July 24.

Letters from Amſterdam ſtate, that the Dutch fleet aſſembled in the Texel, being completely armed and equipped, and the troops embarked. Admiral Winter, who commands, had given orders on the 14th July, to hold in readineſs for ſea at the firſt ſignal. On the 15th, the Engliſh fleet commanded by admiral Duncan, was in ſight of the road, at a league and an half diſtance. On the 16th the Dutch fleet was to ſail, and a deciſive action is expected to take place, for the reſult of which no apprehenſions are entertained in Holland. [L'Eclair]

An article from Vienna of July 7, is as follows:—"The arrival of a ſecretary of the marquis di Gallo has given riſe to long conferences amongſt the miniſters of our cabinet. It is reported, that the negotiations with general Buonaparte experience at this moment the greateſt difficulties, that general wiſhing to arrange things very differently from the ſtipulations in the preliminaries concluded at Leoben. [L'Eclair]

A camp of 40,000 Auſtrians is forming in Franconia, and another of 30,000 in Bavaria; 7000 Pruſſians are encamped in Sileſia, and Luſatia. The motives which actuate theſe two powers to put on ſo warlike an appearance, is an enigma which the termination of the preſent negotiations for peace can alone explain.

A private letter from Vienna of the 9th inſtant ſtates the death of general Wurmſer.

July 26.

Buonaparte, on the 14th of July, invited his troops to make a rapid march into France. He was much ſurpriſed that they took the next day to debate upon this expedition. He writes, that he was not able to prevent them; yet he is a man who in general knows how to make himſelf obeyed, and it is impoſſible that they more regarded his intentions than his orders.

The different diviſions of the army then deliberated, and flaming addreſſes came from thoſe of Angereau, Maſſena and Joubert, each of them ſigned by from eight to ten thouſand men.

It is often difficult to maintain order in the deliberations of moderate aſſemblies, we may judge of what ſort were the deliberations of 50,000 men, with ſabres at their ſides, fixed bayonets, and more converſant with military exerciſe than with politics or the conſtitution.

July 27.

Symptoms of a revolution are every day apparent at Rome. They openly ſing the carmagnol, and other patriotic airs, and inſult the prelates, and other perſons attached to the government, as they paſs in their coaches.

A courier extraordinary from Italy, which paſſed through Lyons on the 20th of June, reports, that a new inſurrection had taken place at Turin—that the king and all his court are priſoners, and that five or ſix perſons of rank are maſſacred. [L'Eclair.]

LONDON, *July* 17.

NEGOTIATION AT LISLE.

Until ſome more preciſe and definitive anſwer ſhall have arrived from Liſle, and we are aware that it is not eaſy to ſpeculate upon the event of negotiations; but, as we have taken peculiar pains to inform ourſelves upon this ſubject, and as we have means of acquiring intelligence upon it, it may be permitted to us to make ſome remarks upon thoſe circumſtances which have hitherto occurred in the negotiation.

It is reported at Liſle, and we have received this report from authority which we cannot doubt, that the reſtitution of the ſhips taken at Toulon, or an equivalent for them, is conſidered by the French as a *ſine qua non* of the treaty.

We are not accurately informed as to the condition in which theſe ſhips were taken, but we recollect that on certain terms they were to be delivered up to the French nation at the peace. Now we cannot think that, whether the ſtipulation goes to the reſtitution of theſe ſhips upon peace being made with the Directory, or with any other ſuppoſed government in France, it can be an obſtacle to the reſtoration of theſe ſhips, if ſuch be conſidered as a material point by the French government, and if, in conſequence of acceding to it, we can get any thing that is of importance to ourſelves. The ſhips taken at Toulon are, in fact, of ſcarcely any value to us.

The temper of the French commiſſioners was very different from that of Monſ. De la Croix upon lord Malmeſbury's firſt embaſſy, and inſtead of reſerve and coldneſs, and a diſpoſition to break off the negotiation, they ſhewed the moſt decided inclination to entertain and diſcuſs every propoſition which could be offered on the part of Great-Britain.

Such is the ſubſtance of private information which we have obtained from Liſle. We do not heſitate to

ſay, that we think, as far as we can judge from the conferences lord Malmeſbury has held with the French commiſſioners, and the general diſpoſition of the people of France, that the proſpect is FAVOURABLE TO THE ATTAINMENT OF PEACE.

The extraordinary preparations for war on the part of the king of Pruſſia, of which we have received intelligence by the Bruſſels papers, now appear to have been undertaken with a view to hoſtilities with the court of Vienna.—The important ſtate paper, may be conſidered as the prelude to the commencement of a war between Pruſſia and Auſtria.

The king of Pruſſia's having oppoſed the decree of the Aulic council againſt his uſurpation in Franconia, is confirmed by the mail, which contains his proclamation on the ſubject. Every thing ſeems to threaten a rupture between the two courts of Berlin and Vienna.

The equipage of the archduke Charles is arrived at Schwetzingen.

Prague is putting in a complete ſtate of defence.

The troubles at Turin go on increaſing, and 10,000 French troops have marched for that capital.

A ſtrong fleet has ſailed from Venice with a large body of French and Venetian ſailors on board, for the Venetian Iſlands in the Levant.

Auguſt 1.

It muſt grieve the heart of every humane and conſiderate perſon, to ſee the trials for mutiny ſtill carried on with unremitting ardor, and of criminals condemned to be hanged, which in extent of number are, in the opinion of many judicious and moderate perſons, going much farther than prudence, or ſound policy can approve. Some examples were certainly neceſſary; but is there not a poſſibility of deſtroying the very effect intended to be produced by puniſhments, which in the hands of a government ſhould ever be conducted ſo as to avoid even the appearance of revenge? Revenge is a paſſion that ſhould never be imputed to a government, or any of its officers, and the aim of all puniſhment is the reform of the guilty. This is as neceſſary to be made manifeſt in all puniſhments intended to produce good, nay more ſo than that puniſhment ſhould be inflicted at all.

The puniſhments are intended to ſtrike with ſuch terror as to prevent, by fear, the poſſibility of freſh mutinies. Can it be demonſtrated that they will incontеſtibly produce that effect? Lord Howe, who is well acquainted not only with human nature in general, but with the character of Britiſh ſailors in particular, and whoſe heart is open to the voice of reaſon, as well as that of pity, will, we perſuade ourſelves, exert his influence on the preſent diſtreſſing and alarming occaſion.

We copy the following paragraph literally, from a miniſterial paper: At a time when Mr. Pitt has evidently been rather hard puſhed for objects of taxation, it is a little ſurpriſing that it ſhould never have been ſuggeſted, to tax the revenues of large corporate bodies, which certainly might lend their aſſiſtance to the ſtate, as the bank did, without any real inconvenience. The revenues of ſome of theſe wealthy corporations, are, we know, frequently appropriated to very charitable inſtitutions; but it is impoſſible to deny that the greater part is deſtined to the moſt ſcandalous luxury, and too frequently to gluttony. A corporation that can afford to give 21s. a quart for green peas, might certainly afford to pay a pretty round ſum to the ſervice of the ſtate."

Auguſt 4.

The firſt and third of the four Hamburg mails due, arrived in the afternoon, and at 11 o'clock laſt night we received our letters by the fourth mail. The ſecond is alſo ſaid to be landed at Yarmouth.

The news by the above mails has been in a great meaſure anticipated by the regular receipt of the Paris Gazettes; but a private letter from Hamburg, dated the 28th ult. contains very intereſting news reſpecting the negotiation at Liſle. It confirms the reports given in this paper, and generally believed here, that the negotiation is incumbered with many difficulties; and we have reaſon to believe that they principally regard our ceſſion of the Dutch poſſeſſions in the Eaſt-Indies, which it was always foreſeen would be a bone of contention. The French are underſtood to have guaranteed the reſtitution of theſe ſettlements to the Batavian republic, becauſe they would in fact be throwing their political importance into the hands of France. The letters from Holland mention the Cape of Good Hope to be the principal grounds of contention, though we are perſuaded that the iſland of Ceylon is conſidered of far greater importance. But we do not think that any correct opinion of the reſult can be formed from any thing that has yet paſſed on the ſubject. As we have already obſerved, it is the ſyſtem for every negotiation for both parties, to make the beſt appearance of their own ſtrength and importance, our miniſtry are willing to give up all the conqueſts made from France, in order to procure peace; and it is ſaid that France has, in the firſt inſtance, demanded the reſtitution of every thing taken from herſelf, as well as her preſent allies. We think ſhe will relax in her demands. But after all, ſuch is the importance of events now paſſing on the theatre of republican France, the iſſue of which no human foreſight can determine, that much muſt depend on the chapter of accidents; though it is unfortunate there ever was ſuch a chapter in the hiſtory of the war.

The letters from Holland, again aſſert in the uſual ſtile of bombaſt, that the Dutch fleet only waits for a fair wind to put to ſea, and that it has nothing to fear from the Engliſh. We are tired of reading the repetition of ſuch aſſertions, which are ſo well known in this country to be falſe—We ſhall ſooner expect to hear of admiral Duncan ſending ſome ſhips into the inner road of the Texel, for the purpoſe of burning their ſhips.

The report continues to prevail in Germany, that the prince of Orange is to be indemnified for the loſs of the ſtadtholderate by ſome eccleſiaſtical ſtate, to be ſecularized in his favour. This event we have long ſince announced; though we have grounds to think that not Liege, but another more important biſhoprick, will fall to his ſhare.

The proviſional government of Venice has iſſued a formal proteſt againſt the uſurpations of the emperor, reſpecting the Venetian dominions in Iſtria and Dalmatia, occupied by Auſtrian troops.

We are informed by a letter from the Udine, of the 9th ultimo, that the negotiations between the emperor and the French republic are to be continued at Paſſeriano, a few leagues diſtant from Udine. The marquis di Gallo, as well as baron Hamburg, are already arrived at Paſſeriano, and generals Buonaparte and Clarke were hourly expected.

A letter from the Italian frontiers of the 17th ult. adviſes, that general Buonaparte has threatened the duke of Tuſcany with marching a corps of republican troops into his dominions, in caſe full ſatisfaction ſhould not be given by the Tuſcan government for the inſults lately offered to ſeveral Frenchmen, both at Leghorn and Piſa.

According to a letter from the Upper Rhine of the 22d ultimo, the report is ſtill prevailing there, that the biſhoprick of Liege is to be ſecularized in favour of the prince of Orange.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 15.

Extract of a letter from the Natchez, dated June 4, 1797.

"Buſineſs in this quarter, continues to wear a threatening aſpect—all communication between governor Gayoſo and Mr. Ellicott has ceaſed for ſome time, and the Spaniards continue to fortify and reinforce their garriſons.

"This day a Mr. Powers, who is in the Spaniſh ſervice, ſtarted for Kentucky, and Mr. Ellicott has received poſitive information that his buſineſs is to endeavour to raiſe an inſurrection there in favour of the Spaniards. He is a man well qualified for an undertaking of this kind."

Extract of another letter from the ſame place, dated the 22d of June.

"This country is in an uproar—on the 17th inſt. the inhabitants declared themſelves independent, and to be true to the United States. Unleſs a change takes place war will be the conſequence.

"A few nights ago five of Mr. Ellicott's men were out patroling, and were fired on by the Spaniards from their fort—they returned the fire, but no damage was done on either ſide."

Extract of a letter from Poſt Vincennes, on the Wabaſh, dated 25th July, 1797.

"After paſſing the rapids of the Ohio, into what is called the low country, the river had overflowed its banks, and all the lands near it were inundated, a few promontories only excepted; we found ten feet water on the higheſt banks at the mouth of the Wabaſh. I arrived at the poſt on the 23d of May, from which time until very lately, we had continual falls of rain; the Miſſiſippi has overflowed its banks and covered moſt of the villages, by which inundation the inhabitants have ſuſtained great loſs. We have frequent viſits from our tawney brethren, who have been perfectly friendly. In a talk with them laſt month, they appeared diſſatisfied with our conduct towards them—they charged us with infraction of the treaty made at Greenville, by general Wayne; they ſtated that when the boundary lines were to be run of the land ceded to the United States, their chiefs were to have notice previous to the running, ſo that they might attend the ſame, and ſaid, "We had no notice—you have been running lines and marking trees; in this we think you have broke the treaty, yet we wiſh to live in friendſhip with you, but requeſt you will run no more lines until our chiefs have notice, according to treaty." We are much pleaſed with the conduct of the Indians, as commiſſioners ought long ſince to have been appointed to ſettle theſe boundaries with them.

CHARLESTON, *Auguſt* 29.

There has actually been a ſkirmiſh between the American troops ſtationed at the Natchez and the Spaniards; the Spaniards fired firſt, and was returned by the Americans; ſeveral lives were loſt: our information is, that the rupture was accommodated, and that the preſent proſpects are more pacific:—the Indians had been urged on likewiſe by the Spaniards; one of their chiefs had requeſted Spaniſh aid.

BALTIMORE, *September* 18.

On Saturday evening, about five o'clock, a carriage with two ladies, was ſtopped between this city and Hook's-town, by a man who demanded a ſeat in the carriage, which being refuſed, he inſiſted on it, and attempted to ſtop the horſes, in which attempt the pole of the carriage ſtruck againſt his breaſt, and drove off, the man then made his way into the woods.

Yeſterday three men, who call themſelves James Wilſon, John Walſh, and Laurence Brady, were brought before G. G. Preſbury, Eſq; by a Mr. Iſaac Henry, who lives near this city, on the Annapolis road, and committed for further examination, on ſuſpicion of being of the party who have for ſome time paſt infeſted the neighbourhood in every direction, by attempting to rob travellers. They were obſerved to lurk in the woods near Mr. Henry's houſe, which gave him cauſe of alarm, and he immediately had them apprehended, and found on them two bundles, one of bread, &c. the other, ſundry articles of wearing apparel. They differ in their accounts as to what had been their intentions.

Yeſterday three men, to wit, John Kelly, Adam Kerr, and Charles Church, were committed to priſon, for robbing the houſe of Mr. Nathan Griffith, of ſundry articles of wearing apparel, &c. Two of the three above-mentioned, Kerr and Church, came to Mr. Griffith's on Saturday, rather at a late hour, and aſked for ſupper and lodging, which was granted; after ſupper they were ſhewn to their room, where they remained without lying down 'till the family went to bed;—they then proceeded to plunder, in which, however, they made ſo much noiſe, as to alarm the family, and one of them was at that time apprehended; the other made his eſcape, but was ſoon after taken, and the greater part of the things returned. Mr. Griffith's was the ſecond houſe they had been in for the ſame purpoſe in the courſe of that day.

Doctor FENDALL,
Operator upon teeth,

WILL be at Mr. WHARFE's tavern, in Annapolis, (but only) during the week of the enſuing races, where he may be ſeen and conſulted on all the variety of diſorders that are incident to the teeth and gums, &c.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, from the general court, to me directed, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Wedneſday the fourth day of October next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at Ross's tavern, in Bladenſburg,

A TRACT of LAND called GRANBY, containing four hundred and twenty-five acres, more or leſs, this land is good and well improved with convenient houſes, and is of a good ſoil, it is diſtant from the Federal City four and a quarter miles, ſix from George-town, and ſcarcely two from Bladenſburg. Alſo two hundred and fourteen acres, more or leſs, adjoining to Granby, in good order, through which runs the ſtage road; the above two tracts are in the diſtrict of Columbia, late the property of WILLIAM FURGUSON, taken to ſatisfy a judgment due the State of Maryland, and to be ſold for CASH only. And on the fifth day of October, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Eaſtern Branch Hotel, will be ſold, at public ſale, part of a tract of land called the HOP-YARD, containing fifty-three acres, more or leſs, this land lies in the city of Waſhington, near the Eaſtern Branch, between the commiſſioner's wharf and the capital, late the property of WILLIAM BALEY, taken by a *fieri facias* from the general court, to ſatisfy a judgement due the State of Maryland, and to be ſold for CASH only.

JOSEPH BOONE, Sheriff of Prince George's county.

September 12, 1797.

REED's FARM.

On Wedneſday the twenty-fifth day of October next, if fair, otherwiſe the firſt fair day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the premiſes, adjoining the town of Nottingham, I ſhall offer to the higheſt bidder,

THAT ſo much celebrated tract of LAND, called REED's FARM, (the property of the late Mr. FIELDER BOWIE) ſuppoſed to contain 341 acres: Alſo all that other tract of land, which the ſaid Bowie purchaſed of a certain Robert Hooker, adjoining the farm, and eſtimated at 100 acres, more or leſs. One third of the purchaſe money *in caſh*, and the purchaſer's bond, with good ſecurity, payable in twelve months from the aforeſaid 25th day of October, for the reſt; but no conveyance given until the debt be fully and completely diſcharged; *are the terms of ſale.*

THOMAS CONTEE BOWIE, Truſtee under a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland.

Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 15, 1797.

For SALE,
At Strawberry-Hill,
Near Annapolis,

FOUR HORSES, ſix milch cows, two heifers, and four calves of this year; alſo two boats, one of which is as good as new, being made in Baltimore in the month of May.

To be RENTED,
The enſuing year,

THAT valuable ferry called BROAD CREEK, on Kent-Iſland, with or without hands For terms apply to

KITTY E. HUTCHINGS,
and
HARRIET HUTCHINGS.

September 19, 1797.

STRAYED or STOLEN from off the commons of this city, on Sunday the 10th inſtant, a dark brown HORSE, about thirteen hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder W B, has a ſmall crop on one of his ears, he paces, trots and canters. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and will bring him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and on conviction of the thief TWELVE DOLLARS, paid by

JOHN THOMPSON.

Annapolis, September 20, 1797.

THE subscriber has just imported a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are, 4-4 Irish linens, calicoes, muslins, dimities, Marseilles, humhums, cottons, moreens, jeans, durants, bombasets, wildbores, camblets, bedtickings, brown sheeting, &c. men and women's cotton and worsted hose, plain and printed muslin shawls, cotton ditto, muslin, silk, Barcelona, Bandanna, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, black mode, Persians, &c. superfine first and second broad clothes, cassimers, Bath and elastic twilled and plain coatings, saddle and mixed plains, naps, halfthicks, Kendal cottons, white, red and yellow flannel, rose and match-coat blankets, fustians, fashionable cords, &c. Rum, sugar, coffee, chocolate, hyson, souchong and bohea teas, of superior quality.

A variety of tin ware, consisting of conjurers, stewpans, cheese toasters, camp and common kettles, coffee biggins and pots, candle moulds and sticks, quart, pint and half pint pots, lanterns, funnels, tea waiters and servers.

Stationary of all kinds, blank folio books for ledgers, journals, day books, common place and receipt ditto, testaments, psalters and spelling books.

Books elegantly bound in sattin, Russia, Morocco, calf, &c. in the best manner, and on the shortest notice,

By the public's devoted servant,
STEPHEN CLARK.

NOTICE.

THE partnership existing between JAMES TAYLOR and JOSEPH SANDS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business in future will be carried on by Joseph Sands, who is fully authorised to settle the balances due them. All persons indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts.

JAMES TAYLOR,
JOSEPH SANDS.

September 21, 1797.

Charles C. Cole & Andrew Williams,

TAILORS AND HABIT MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public, that they have commenced business in a part of Mr. WM. BREWER's house, in Church-street, near the hay-scales, where they mean to carry it on in its different branches; they pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to a generous public.

Orders will be received from the country and the strictest attention paid to them.

Annapolis, September 20, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by necessity to give notice, that he intends to petition the legislature, at the next session, to pass an act of insolvency in his favour, as he is utterly incapable of paying his debts.

WILLIAM WINSTANDLEY.

September 20, 1797

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Anne-Arundel county, five miles from South river ferry, on Monday the 11th instant, a dark mulatto negro man named PLATO, about thirty-six years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, lusty made to his height, he is near-kneed, thick feet and hands, his fingers and thumbs short and thick, and a slow way of walking, and is an old offender, he is by trade a carpenter and cooper, and saws well with the whip-saw; he had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers, and a short coat of the same, and a felt hat, he has taken several other cloaths with him, which I cannot describe, and I am informed he has a small dark brown horse or mare which he has taken with him, and a saddle and bridle, it is supposed he will endeavour to pass as a free man, as a number have been set free in the neighbourhood he left. Whoever takes up and delivers the said negro man to the subscriber, or secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall be entitled to receive the above reward if taken in the state of Maryland, and if out this state FORTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences if brought home, paid by

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

September 13, 1797.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 26th of August, from the subscriber, living in South river Neck, about seven miles from Annapolis, a negro man named GEORGE, formerly the property of Mr. JAMES MAYO, he is about thirty or thirty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, he is a strait, tall, well made fellow, has a dark complexion, red eyes, large feet, a simple smiling countenance when spoken to and closely examined, you may discover he has a down look and but little to say: his common apparel, when he left my service, one coarse shirt, and a round cloth jacket, and a pair of striped trousers, and suppose he took some other cloathing with him; I do expect he has obtained a forged pass, if so, he has made his way to Baltimore or some other town. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and confines him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward of eight dollars, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

RICHARD BATTEE.

September 19, 1797.

A STEADY NEGRO WOMAN who can cook if well recommended, will receive good wages in a small family. Apply to the PRINTERS.

ALL persons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more earnestly requested to pay off their respective balances. Those whose accounts are more than twelve months standing, it is hoped, will pay particular attention to this request, as no apology will be necessary for compulsory measures should they refuse or neglect to comply with it.

FREDERICK GREEN.

ON the first Monday in October next an election will commence, at the city of Annapolis, for the purpose of electing four representatives for Anne-Arundel county; and on the same day will commence the election for sheriff of said county.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

September 11, 1797.

IN CHANCERY, September 11, 1797.

James Gordon, and others,
against
Henry Allison, and Rebecca his wife, Anne Oden, and others, heirs of David John Oden, deceased.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the foreclosure of a sale on a mortgage executed October 22, 1773, by the deceased, to John Glasford and Co. of two tracts of land called BOYS LOT and part of FELLOWSHIP, to secure the payment of £. 208 1 2, with interest; it is stated, that the above named defendants have left this state, and reside in North-Carolina, and it is on the complainants motion ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the end of the present month, to the intent that the aforesaid defendants may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and of the object of their bill, and may be warned to appear here on or before the first day of February next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, on the Head of South river, a red COW, marked with a crop, upper and under bit in the left ear, and a swallow fork in the right ear. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

September 4, 1797.

NOTICE.

MANY great misfortunes which I have lately sustained, compel me very reluctantly, to give notice, that I shall apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to liberate me from debts, which I am at present unable to pay.

SAMUEL MAYNARD.

Herring Bay, August 28, 1797.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the south side of Magothy river, adjoining the water, and about six or seven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the said land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, spars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any person inclined to purchase the above land may be informed of its situation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premises by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

By virtue of a *venditioni exponas* to me directed by the honourable the Judges of the General Court, of the Western Shore of the State of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, for CASH, on the 27th day of September next,

THE following tracts of LAND, to wit: HENRY's PARK, part of CONCLUSION, part of INVASION, and part of CUMBERLAND, containing in the whole five hundred and forty acres, more or less, the property of WILLIAM RUSSELL to satisfy a debt due JOHN MOALE, brother and heir of Richard Moale. And,

On the 29th day of September next, will be sold, part of two tracts or parcels of land, to wit: part of HEBRON, containing seventy acres, and part of BACHELOR's CHOICE, containing forty-nine acres, the property of VALENTINE BROWN, for the use of the State of Maryland.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

August 30, 1797.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, on the 30th ult. a negro man named PETER, a stout well made fellow, about six feet high; had on when he went away, a blue broad cloth coat, with two rows of buttons, yellow cotton waistcoat, osnabrig shirt and trousers, and felt hat; has a scare on one of his cheeks; the toes of one of his feet are remarkably short. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJAMIN WOOD.

Charles county, Patuxent river, near
Benedict, September 11, 1797.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the seventh day of October next, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. WHARFE's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for the benefit of the representatives of THOMAS JENINGS, Esq; late of the said city, deceased,

TWO tracts of LAND, lying on the north side of Severn river, in Anne Arundel county, containing together 400 acres, formerly the property of the said deceased, and now in the occupation of Governor STONE, at the rent of £. 144 per annum; as the governor's term will expire on the 25th day of December next, possession will then be given of the whole, or of one half immediately after the day of sale, on the purchaser's agreeing to pay to the governor a proportionable part of the rent from that period until the said 25th day of December. A description of the lands it is thought would be unnecessary, as it is supposed no one would become a purchaser before viewing them. At the same time and place will also be offered at public sale, for the purpose aforesaid, two lots of ground in Carrollsburg. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS JENINGS, Trustee.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable tract of land commonly called HAWTHORN RIDGE, situate in Anne-Arundel, and State of Maryland, containing one thousand and seventy five acres. Terms of sale, one third part of the purchase money to be paid on execution of the deed, the remainder in ten equal annual payments, with interest, and if not so paid, the whole purchase money to be immediately recoverable. For further particulars inquire of Mr. JEROM PLUMMER, living on the premises, or the subscriber, Chew's Farm, Washington county, and state aforesaid.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

August 18, 1797.

Annapolis Races.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Tuesday the 26th day of September next, for all ages. On the next day will be run for a colt's purse, for three and four years old. Any person not a member may start a horse on paying two shillings in the pound entrance, and to start each day precisely at 12 o'clock.

The members are requested to meet at Mr Wharfe's at 11 o'clock on the first day's race.

NOTICE,

I INTEND to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

TOWNLEY YATES.

Charles county, September 11, 1797

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, near the Ferry Landing, on Patuxent river, a negro man named BEN WATT, he is a likely well made negro, about forty seven years of age, about five feet five or six inches high; had on when he went away, a pair of excellent white negro cotton trousers, a round blue jacket, and a straw hat, but as he is an artful designing fellow, and took a variety of other cloaths with him, it is probable he will change his dress; it is also supposed he will attempt to make his escape by getting on board of some vessel, as he has been accustomed to that mode of life. Whoever apprehends said negro, and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD, or TWENTY DOLLARS, if brought home.

DAVID CARCAUD.

P. S. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring said negro at their peril.

Calvert county, September 5, 1797

COMMITTED to my custody, on Saturday the twenty-sixth day of August, a negro woman by the name of SALL, who says that she belongs to a Mrs. ELIZABETH BAKER, of Loudon county, state of Virginia, she appears to be about five or six and twenty years of age, middling tall, and stout made; her cloathing a black hat, white linen shift and petticoat, and calico jacket. Her master or mistress is desired to come and take her away in two months from the above date, or she will be sold for her prison fees and other expences, according to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

September 6, 1797.

For SALE,

A REMARKABLE stout healthy NEGRO WOMAN, about seventeen years of age, who has been used to plantation work, to be sold for want of employ. Inquire of the printers hereof.

September 5, 1797.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

STEPHEN WATKINS.

Anne-Arundel county, September 2, 1797.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 23d of September next, on the premises,

A HOUSE and LOT in this city, late the property of JOHN GREEN, deceased; also some Household Furniture, Pump tools, &c.

WILLIAM GREEN, Administrator.

N. B. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

Annapolis, August 16, 1797.

AN ACT authorising a detachment from the militia of the United States.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to require of the executives of the several states, to take effectual measures, at such time as he shall deem necessary, to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, the following proportions, respectively, of eighty thousand effective militia, officers included, to wit: from the state of Tennessee, eight hundred and six; from the state of Georgia, one thousand three hundred and thirty-four; from the state of South-Carolina, three thousand five hundred and thirty-five; from the state of North-Carolina, seven thousand two hundred and sixty-eight; from the state of Kentucky, one thousand five hundred and forty-two; from the state of Virginia, eleven thousand one hundred and fifty; from the state of Maryland, five thousand two hundred and sixty-two; from the state of Delaware, one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight; from the state of Pennsylvania, ten thousand six hundred and ninety-six; from the state of New-Jersey, four thousand two hundred and eighty-six; from the state of New-York, seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-three; from the state of Vermont, two thousand one hundred and fifty; from the state of Connecticut, five thousand eight hundred and sixty; from the state of Rhode-Island, one thousand six hundred and twenty-six; from the state of Massachusetts, eleven thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; from the state of New-Hampshire, three thousand five hundred and fifty-eight.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the president may, if he judges expedient, authorise the executives of the several states, to accept any independent corps of cavalry, artillery or infantry, as part of the detachments aforesaid, provided they shall voluntarily engage as corps in the service.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said militia shall not be compelled to serve a longer time, in any one tour, than three months, after their arrival at the place of rendezvous: and that during the time of their service, the commissioned officers shall be entitled to the same pay and rations that are allowed by law to officers of the same rank, on the military establishment of the United States, and the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall receive the pay and allowance for cloathing, established by an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the militia of the United States, when called into actual service, and for other purposes."

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force for the space of one year from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of congress, and no longer.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH. JEFFERSON, Vice-president of the United States, and president of the Senate.

Approved, June 24, 1797.

JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a streight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black; but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he speaks quick he stammers a little in his speech. TOM, a stout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is supposed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars,

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

Caution,

IS hereby given to all those who may be interested, not to take any assignment of any account or accounts whatever that a certain JAMES BROWN, merchant, in Charles county, has, or any account or accounts he may have against me, as all and every of them have been long ago settled, which the subscriber will at any time be ready to shew.

JOHN MADDOX.

Piccowaxen, Charles county, August 29, 1797.

Somerset county, August 19, 1797.

I THE subscriber, an inhabitant of Somerset county, hereby give notice, that I shall apply to the next General assembly for an act of insolvency, on the usual terms.

SAMUEL BETSWORTH.

THE COMMISSIONERS for carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly: and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also, specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said article.

"Whereas it is alleged by divers British merchants and others, his majesty's subject, that debts to a considerable amount, which were *bonâ fide* contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that, by the operation of various lawful impediments since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened; so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases, where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot, for whatever reason, be actually obtained, had, and received by the said creditors, in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors, or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the board,

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *Commissioners Office*, No. 3, South Sixth-Street, May 29th, 1797.

FERRY BOATS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have built two large convenient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of gentlemen and their horses and carriages, &c. THOMAS TUCKER, on West river, in Anne-Arundel county, runs to Kent Island and Talbot county, on the Eastern shore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the bay side, in Talbot county, opposite to West river, runs to West river and there abouts. As this is by far the most convenient rout from the Federal city or Alexandria to Easton, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or counties on the Eastern shore, and will be attended with much less expence than any other passage to the before-mentioned places, we are determined to pay the greatest attention, in order to give every satisfaction in our power to those that will please to favour us with their custom.

THOMAS TUCKER,
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th September last, from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a negro woman named HENNY, formerly the property of Mr. GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, of said county, she is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, slender made, and dark complexion, large eyes, long hair, and on close examination you may discover, on the top of her forehead, a few white hairs; her common apparel when she left my service was striped country cloth jacket and petticoat, her under waistcoat is of course white country cloth, bound round with red, but as she has taken a variety of cloathing it is expected she will change as may best suit her own purpose; I do expect she has obtained a forged pass for her freedom, and that she is harboured in or near Annapolis. Whoever takes up the said negro woman, and confines her in any gaol, so that the subscriber gets her again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges paid, by

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying off said woman at their peril.

S. M.

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office,

Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1796.

For SALE,

On the second day of November next,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Island, lately occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy, and commands a very extensive view of the Chesapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling house, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houses, a very convenient cow house, two stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other necessary building that the accommodation of a family could possibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogsheads of cider, and several hundred bushels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of considerable industry and taste has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres covered with locust and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There will be seeded for the benefit of the purchaser from sixty to seventy bushels of wheat. The terms of sale will be, one fifth of the purchase money paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first of January, 1798, and the residue in four annual payments. Bonds, with approved security, will be exacted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given him by the

DEVISEES under
Dr. ROBERTS's will.

On the same day will be offered for sale,

A very valuable stock belonging to the above farm. The stock consist of several good plough horses, two pair of oxen, a large herd of cattle, an extensive flock of sheep, and a number of hogs. Also will be sold, a variety of household furniture, and all the farming and planting utensils that were used in cultivating the above place. Cash will be expected for all purchases under ten pounds, and above that sum bonds with good security in all cases will be required, payable in six months from the day of sale. The property will be disposed of by the

EXECUTORS under
Dr. ROBERTS's will.

August 16, 1797.

Ridgely and Evans,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, selected in the most careful manner; also GROCERIES of various kinds, all which they offer for sale, at their store, on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on a short credit, to their punctual customers. They return their sincere thanks to the public in general, and particularly to their constant customers, for past favours, and hope by their strict attention to merit a continuance of them.

All those who are indebted to them by bond or note of considerable time standing, are requested to call and settle the same, and those who are in arrearages on open account of more than twelve months standing, are hereby required to close them by paying up the same, or giving bond or note, with approved security, if required. Those who do not comply with this request may expect that suits will commence against them to the next county court.

Annapolis, June 20, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

TO any person apprehending and delivering at this place negro ISAAC, who left here yesterday morning, and is endeavouring to cross the Bay, his rout will be to the Delaware state, or Philadelphia; though a very timid fellow it will be difficult to apprehend him, as he runs remarkably fast; he is very black, and stoops a little, brisk and active, rather spare, but well proportioned, uncommonly slim betwixt his knee and calf of the leg, and a small space betwixt his two upper fore teeth, easily discovered when he laughs; generally wrinkles his forehead and manifests confusion when charged with any kind of offence; he formerly belonged to a widow VICKERS, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where it is probable he will make some stay, as his relations are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted rogue, runaway, and horse rider; I have had him about three years, and he has not been corrected for his misconduct since he belonged to me, having always been spared by his fair promises and amendment for some time after; but lately he has been much in the habit of stealing from his fellow servants, and twice in a short time has he broke my store-room, and apprehending that he could be spared no longer, has made his escape. The above reward, and a dollar per mile for all above fifty that he shall be taken from this place, will be paid by me, at Magothy, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

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